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# NO UNCERTAIN TERMS

## Terminology Guide for Translators

Volume 8 Number 2 1993

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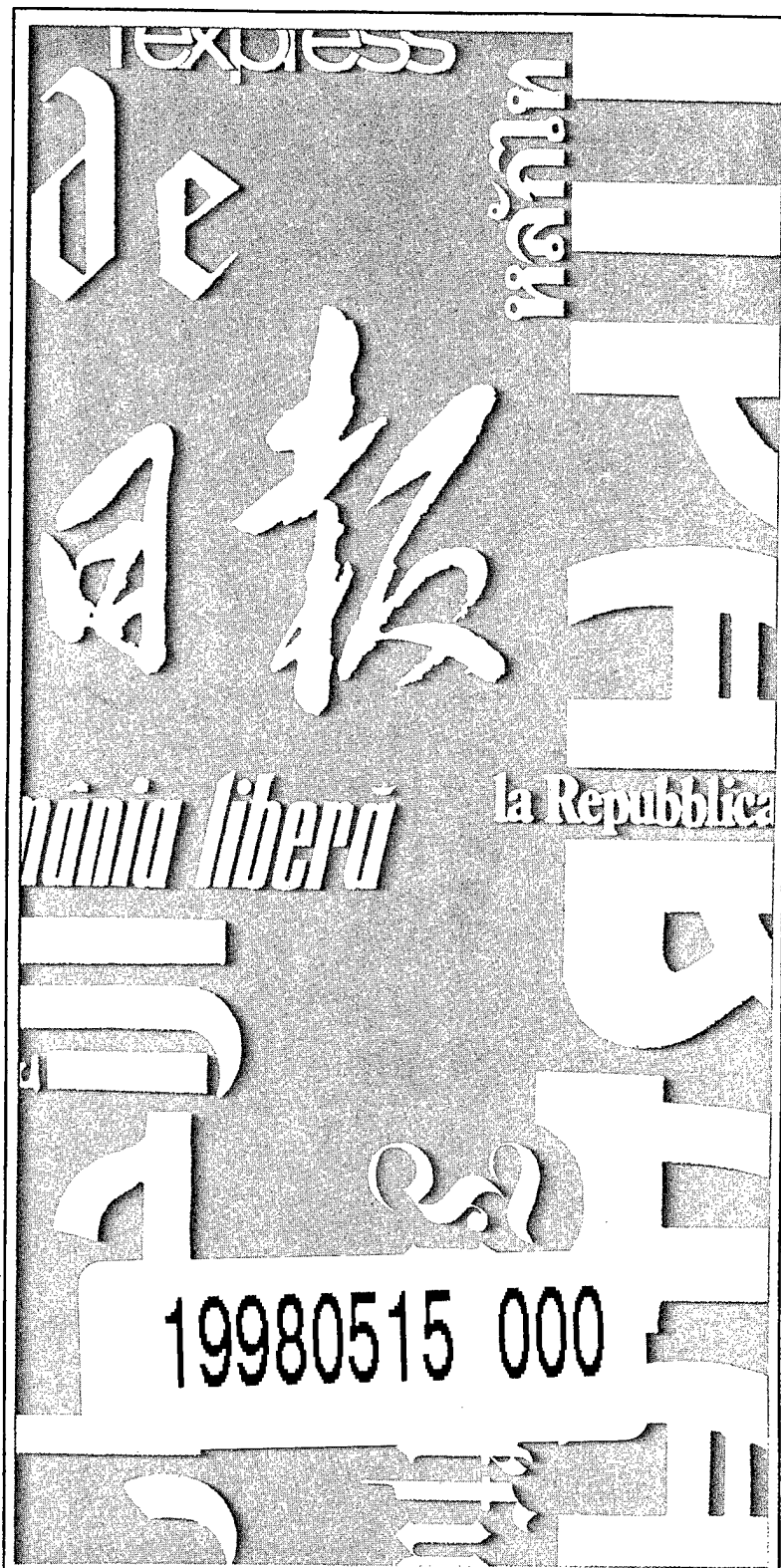
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► SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION IS ON PAGE 45 OF THIS ISSUE

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The FBIS Terminology Committee is the linguistic advisory board for *No Uncertain Terms*. The Committee consists of language experts representing all major languages covered by FBIS. The Committee advises the editor concerning the accuracy and appropriateness of the language content of articles intended for publication. It also addresses translation standardization issues, such as correct application of romanization systems, glossary format, and criteria for evaluating translations.

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Czech	Hindi	Maltese	Spanish	Vietnamese

## FROM THE EDITOR

Sometimes, especially in springtime when added sunshine and clumps of daffodils lift our mood, we like to take a break from standardization decisions, word lists, and weighty translation and transliteration problems. So we have in this issue "What's in a Name?" which just presents some interesting information about a few words from the Near East/South Asia area. We don't think it will make you a better translator or that it will do anything for you other than provide some bits of information you might use while engaging in small talk at a party.

We have, of course, included several items that should be of use in your translation work, including another installment in our series of "Czech Colloquial and Idiomatic Expressions" and more changes in place-names from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names.

This issue's **BEST OF NUTS** section has the Editor's all-time favorite article from past issues, "*Fiddlesticks or Fir Trees?*" This article is about a Russian translation problem but is relevant to translating exclamations and idioms in any language.

### Dictionary Questionnaire

It's time to think about the 1993 "Dictionary Issue" of NUTs. Please fill out the questionnaire at the end of this issue and send it to us by the end of June 1993. We know you're busy, but try to respond in the areas relevant to your experience. Your help is essential in making this issue on dictionaries and reference works for translators as up-to-date and useful as possible.

*Jackie Murgida*

# ASIA

## Japanese Nuclear Engineering Terms

*The following terms in the field of nuclear engineering were collected from Japanese technical publications.*

Abbreviation	Japanese Term	English
ACMI	吸収ペレット被覆管機械的相互作用	absorber-cladding mechanical interaction
ACP	放射性腐食生成物	atomic corrosion product
ADS	自動減圧系	automatic depressurization system
AFDM	2次元多速度場多成分汎用熱流力計算コード	advanced field dynamic model
AGC	新型ガス遠心分離(ウラン濃縮)	advanced gas centrifuge (uranium enrichment)
ALPHA	事故時格納容器挙動試験	assessment of loads and performance of containment vessel in hypothetical accident
AMIR	制御棒材料照射用反射体	absorber material irradiation rig
ANERI	原子力用次世代機器開発研究所	Advanced Nuclear Equipment Research Institute
ATR	新型転換炉 原型炉「ふげん」 新型転換炉	advanced thermal reactor prototype "Fugen" ATR

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
ATWS	過渡変化時スクラム失敗	anticipated transient without scram
AVLIS	原子法レーザー同位体分離(ウラン濃縮)	atomic vapor laser isotope separation (uranium enrichment)
AWCC	アクティブ・ウェル型同時計数装置	active well coincidence counter
BDBA	設計基準事故(DBA)では包絡できない事故	beyond design basis accident
BDBE	設計基準外事象	beyond design basis event
BDI	燃料ピンとラッパ管の相互作用	bundle duct interaction
BISO	二重被覆	buffer isotropic
BOC	サイクル運転前	beginning of cycle
BO(OS)T	発電所の建設・運営方式、開発途上国協力の一形態	build-operate (-own-sale)-transfer
BTM	気液界面移動モデル	boundary tracking model
CCTL	炉心機器熱流動試験装置	core components test loop
CDF	累積寿命分数和	cumulative damage fraction
C/E	計算値・実験値	calculation/experiment
CF	腐食疲労	corrosion fatigue

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
CF	室温核融合	cold fusion
CGCS	カバーガス浄化装置	cover gas cleaning system
CL	コールドレグ領域	cold leg
CMIR	材料照射用反射体	core material irradiation rig
CREDO	信頼性データ集中管理組織	centralized reliability data organization
CRIEPI	電力中央研究所	Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry
CRP	炉物理委員会	committee on reactor physics
CRP	制御棒チャンネル	control rod position
CWIP	建設仮勘定	construction work in progress (cost)
DBE	設計基準	design basis event
DDI	ラッパ管ラッパ管相互作用	duct-duct interaction
DEG	両端ギロチン破断	double ended guillotine failure
DHB	崩壊熱沸騰	decay heat boiling
DRACS	炉容器内補助炉心冷却系	direct reactor auxiliary cooling system
EBW	電子ビーム溶接	electron beam welding

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>EDA/ITER</b>	工学設計活動/ITER	engineering design activities / ITER
<b>EEP</b>	電解抽出プロセス	electrochemical extraction process
<b>EFPD</b>	実効定格運転日数	effective full power day
<b>ENIM</b>	高性能中性子遮蔽材	efficient neutron interference material
<b>EOC</b>	サイクル運転後	end of cycle
<b>FBR</b>	高速増殖炉 実験炉(実験用原子炉) 実験炉「常陽」 原型炉(原形原子炉) 原型炉「もんじゅ」 実証炉 研究炉(研究用原子炉) 実用炉(商用炉)	fast breeder reactor experimental reactor experimental "Joyo" FBR prototype reactor prototype "Monju" FBR demonstration reactor research reactor commercial reactor
<b>FCCI</b>	燃料被覆管化学的相互作用	fuel-cladding chemical interaction
<b>FCMI</b>	燃料被覆管機械的相互作用	fuel-cladding mechanical interaction
<b>FFTF</b>	高速中性子束試験装置	fast flux test facilities
<b>FLORA</b>	流量制御照射装置	flow control irradiation facility
<b>FMS</b>	照射燃料集合体試験室	fuel monitoring section

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
FR	高速炉	fast reactor
FREEDOM	FBR機器信頼性データベース	FBR reliability evaluation database for operation and maintenance
FSRP	燃料・ナトリウム反応生成物	fuel sodium reaction product
GRAND-I	保障措置用ガンマ線、中性子検出器	gamma-ray and neutron detector
GTAW	ガス・タングステンアーク溶接	gas tungsten arc welding
HAFM	ヘリウム蓄積型中性子照射量モニター	helium accumulation fluence monitor
HAZ	熱影響部	heat affect zone
HL	ホットレグ領域	hot leg
HLW	高レベル廃棄物	high level waste
HTTR	高温工学試験研究炉(原研)	high temperature engineering test reactor (JAERI)
HYBAC	一次元簡易計算コード	hydrogen-bubble behavior analysis code
IFR	一体型高速炉	integral fast reactor
IASCC	照射加速応力腐食割れ	irradiation assisted stress corrosion cracking
IHSI	誘導加熱法	induction heating stress improvement product

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
INTA	計測線付照射試験集合体	instrumented test assembly
INTOR	国際トカマク炉	international Tokamak reactor
IR	一体構造型原子炉(一体型炉)	integral reactor
IRACS	二次系内補助炉心冷却系	intermediate reactor auxiliary cooling system
ISER	固有安全炉(若林東大教授提案)	intrinsically safe and economical reactor (proposed by Professor Wakabayashi, Tokyo U.)
ISV	原位置ガラス固化	in-situ vitrification
ITER-EDA	国際熱核融合実験炉・工学設計活動	international thermonuclear experimental reactor / engineering design activities
IWGFR (IAEA)	高速炉ワーキング・グループ (IAEA)	International Working Group on Fast Reactor (IAEA)
JAERI	日本原子力研究所(原研)	Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI)
JAPEIC	発電設備技術検査協会	Japan Power Engineering and Inspection Corporation
JASPAS	対IAEA保障措置技術支援協力計画	Japan Support Program for (International Atomic Energy) Agency Safeguards

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>JASPER</b>	日米共同大型炉遮蔽ベンチマーク実験	Japanese-American Shielding Program of Experimental Research
<b>JEPIC</b>	海外電力調査会	Japan Electric Power Information Center
<b>JFT</b>	原研核融合トーラス	JAERI fusion torus
<b>JFT-2</b>	中間ベータ値トーラス装置(原研)	JAERI fusion torus-2
<b>JFT-2a</b>	高安定化地場試験装置(原研)	JAERI fusion torus-2a
<b>JICA</b>	国際協力事業団	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>JNF</b>	日本原燃	Japan Nuclear Fuel, Ltd.
<b>JOYCAT</b>	「常陽」警報処理診断システム	JOYO consulting and analyzing tool
<b>JOYDAS</b>	「常陽」データ処理システム	JOYO data acquisition system
<b>KMC</b>	核移動係数	kernal migration coefficient
<b>KPWR</b>	KWU型加圧水型原子炉	KWU type pressurized water reactor
<b>KWU</b>	クラフトベルク・ユニオン社(ドイツ)	Kraftwerk Union (Germany)
<b>LASCAR</b>	大型再処理施設保障措置	large scale reprocessing plant safeguards

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>LASER</b>	レーザー	light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
<b>LBB</b>	破断前漏洩理論	leak before break
<b>LEU</b>	低濃縮ウラン	low enriched uranium
<b>LLTR</b>	大規模漏洩試験装置	large leak test rig
<b>LLW</b>	低レベル廃棄物	low-level waste
<b>LOHS</b>	除熱源喪失	loss of heat sink
<b>LOPI</b>	主冷却系配管破損	loss of piping integrity
<b>LORL</b>	原子炉液位喪失	loss of reactor level
<b>LSTF</b>	大型非定常試験装置	large scale test facility
<b>MAPI</b>	三菱原子力工業(株)	Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc.
<b>MARICO</b>	温度制御型材料照射装置	material testing rig with temperature control
<b>MEDUSA</b>	機器異常監視システム	mechanical fault diagnosis using spectrum analysis
<b>MIBERVA</b>	セシウム移動挙動解析コード	migration behavior and reaction of volatile cesium analysis code
<b>MIG</b>	メタル・イナータガス溶接	metal inert gas

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
MIVS	保障措置用監視カメラ	modular integrated video system
MOTA	制御型材料照射装置	materials open test assembly
MO(V) LIS	分子法レーザー同位体分離	molecular (vapor) laser isotope separation
MRS	監視付き回収可能貯蔵	monitored retrievable storage
NBI	中性粒子入射加熱装置	neutron beam injection
NCS	放射線利用計装機器	nucleonic control systems
NIC	原子力情報センター	Nuclear Information Center
NIS	原子力発電情報システム	Nuclear Information System
NPP	原子力発電所 福島第一原子力発電所 福島第二原子力発電所 玄海原子力発電所 浜岡原子力発電所 柏崎刈羽原子力発電所 女川原子力発電所 志賀原子力発電所 島根原子力発電所 川内原子力発電所	nuclear power plant Fukushima NPP I Fukushima NPP II Genkai NPP Hamaoka NPP Kashiwazaki Kariwa NPP Onagawa NPP Shika NPP Shimane NPP Sendai NPP
NSL	標準ナトリウム液位	normal sodium level
NSRA	原子力安全研究協会	Nuclear Safety Research Association

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
NUCEF	燃料サイクル安全工学研究施設 (原研)	nuclear fuel cycle safety engineering facility (JAERI)
NUPEC	原子力工学試験センター	Nuclear Power Engineering Center
ODSF	酸化物分散強化型フェライト鋼	oxide dispersion strengthened ferritics
OGL-1	大洗1号ガスループ(原研)	O-arai gas loop-1 (JAERI)
PIE	照射後試験	post irradiation examination
PLANDTL	プラント過渡熱流動試験装置	plant dynamic test loop
PLOHS	徐熱機能喪失時スクラム成功	protected loss of heat sink
PM	ポニーモーター	pony motor
PNC	動力炉・核燃料開発事業団(動燃)	Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC)
	中部事業所	Chubu Works
	高速増殖炉もんじゅ建設所	Monju Construction Office
	人形峠事業所	Ningyo-Toge Works
	大洗工学センター	O-arai Engineering Center
	新型転換炉ふげん発電所	Fugen Nuclear Power Station
	東海事業所	Tokai Works
	敦賀事務所	Tsuruga Office
PRA	確率論的リスク評価	probabilistic risk assessment
PRACS	1次系内補助炉心冷却系	primary reactor auxiliary cooling system

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
PSA	確率論的安全評価	probabilistic safety assessment
PSF	静的安全機能	passive safety function
PSYCHE	放射性腐食生成物挙動解析コード	program system for corrosion hazard evaluation
PTM	燃料溶融限界照射	power to melt
RBCB	破損燃料継続照射	run-beyond-cladding breach
RD	ラプチャーディスク	rupture disk
RIS	照射誘起偏析	radiation induced segregation
RM	放射化箔中性子フラックスモニター	radioactive monitor
RTCB	被覆管破損試験	run-to-cladding breach
SASS	自己作動型炉停止機構	self-actuated shutdown system
SEE-IN	重要事象評価情報ネットワーク	significant event evaluation and information network
SERT	低歪み速度試験	slow extension rate test
SIR	保障措置実施報告書	safeguards implementation report
SIR	統合安全炉	safe integral reactor
SIMA	遮蔽型イオンマイクロアナライザー	shielded ion micro analyzer

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
SKN	使用済み核燃料庁	National Board for Spent Nuclear Fuel
SMAT	構造材料データ処理システム	structural material data processing system
SMAW	被覆アーク溶接	shield metal arc welding
SMIR	構造材料照射リグ	structural material irradiation rig
SMIRT	原子炉構造力学	structural mechanics in reactor technology
SPDS	原子炉安全状態監視装置	safety parameter display system
SPEEDI	緊急時環境線量情報予測システム	system for prediction of environmental emergency dose information
SSC-L	プラント動特性解析コード	super system code-loop
SSR	定常炉	steady-state reactor
SSTR	次世代定常トカマク型動力炉	steady-state Tokamak reactor
STACY	定常臨界実験装置	stationary critical facility
STAR	構造物強度データベース	structural test and analysis database for reliability
TD	理論密度	theoretical density

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
<b>TED</b>	熱膨張差温度計	thermal expansion difference temperature monitor
<b>TOKAMAK</b>	トカマク方式(磁気核融合のプ ラズマ閉じ込め方式の一つ)	TO (toroidal) KA (containment) MAK (magnetic)
<b>TOP</b>	過渡過出力	transient over-power
<b>TPTF</b>	小型定常二相流試験装置	two-phase test facility
<b>TRACY</b>	過渡臨界実験装置	transient critical facility
<b>TRANSEAUVER</b>	海上輸送遠隔監視システム	transportation by sea verification
<b>TRISO</b>	三重被覆	tri isotropic
<b>TTS</b>	構造物強度確認試験施設	thermal transient test facility for structures
<b>TTT</b>	トリチウム挙動解析コード	tritium transfer in two sodium loops
<b>TVF</b>	ガラス固化技術開発施設(動燃)	Tokai vitrification facility (PNC)
<b>UCS</b>	炉心上部機構	upper core structure
<b>ULLC</b>	超長寿命炉心	ultra long life core
<b>ULOF</b>	流量減少時スクラム失敗	unprotected loss of flow
<b>ULOHS</b>	除熱機能喪失時スクラム失敗	unprotected loss of heat sink

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Japanese Term</b>	<b>English</b>
UPR	炉上部照射プラグリグ	upper core structure irradiation plug rig
UTOP	過出力時スクラム失敗	unprotected transient over- power
WANO	世界原子力発電事業協会	World Association of Nuclear Operators
ZPPR	大型臨界実験装置(米国アルゴンヌ研究所)	zero-power physics reactor (Argonne National Lab, USA)

**FBIS Staff**

# EUROPE

## Czech Idiomatic and Colloquial Terms

*This is another installment in a series of Czech idiomatic and colloquial wordlists that may not be in standard dictionaries.*

CZECH	ENGLISH
aktualizovat	to give prominence to, update
atrapa	window-dressing
běžet o něco o finanční zisk neběželo	financial gain was not involved
běžné události	day-to-day, current events
blahovůle	good will
bok po boku	shoulder to shoulder, side by side
brodit se brodíme se v symbolech	we're wallowing in symbols
burcovat	to alert
celé množství	a multitude, a slew
cesta na cestě do	in transit to
chřupavý	crunchy
daň z přidané hodnoty	value-added tax
daňový poplatník	taxpayer
den co den	day in, day out
dodatečné zdůvodnění	rationalization
dohodce	broker

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

doláče	bucks (dollars)
dovtípit se	to get the point, get it, catch on
drancování obchodů	looting of shops
dravý	rapacious, greedy
drž hubu!	shut up!
držet od těla	to keep at arm's length
handlování	horse-trading, bargaining
handrkování politické vyjednávání a handrkování	political bargaining and give-and-take
hlučně veselý	hilarious
houbovorný přípravek	fungicide
integrované plánování zdrojů	least-cost planning
jenže	the trouble is that (conj.)
jevový svět	the phenomenal world, the world of concrete phenomena
kápo mít kápo	to be in charge
kašírovaný	phony
klonit se já se osobně kloním k tomu názoru, že	I am personally inclined to think that
koncový výrobek	end product, finished product
libozvučný	sweet sounding

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

licenční úřad	licensing authority
marast	slosh
marnivý	overweening
mejdan	party, social gathering
měnová odluka	currency separation
minout se s účinkem	to be ineffective
mít pravdu nemajú pravdu	they are wrong
mluvit mluví všude bez zábran	he always speaks his mind
nadoraz	(to go) whole hog, (to go) all out for (adv.)
napadnout jak tě něco takového mohlo napadnout?	whatever gave you that idea?
narkocísař	drug czar
nasazení	deployment
náskok mít náskok	to be ahead
neochabujte!	keep it up!
nepatřičný nepatřičně velký spěch	undue haste
neplodný	sterile, fruitless
neuchopitelný	elusive, hard to figure out
neúčinný právně neúčinný	legally void, null and void

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

nevrlý	ill-tempered
nezálohované láhve	no-deposit bottles
nezaniknout	to survive
neztratíte ani korunu	you won't lose a single crown
nic z toho nebude	it's not going anywhere, nothing will come of it
nositel informací	source of information
novelizovat zákon	to amend a law
občanský	citizens, civil, civic
občanský zaměstnanec	civilian employee (of the military)
obchod z ručky do ručky	barter trade
oddělení moci	separation of powers (political)
odsouzen být k něčemu odsouzen	to be doomed to sth.
odstřel být na odstřel	to be fair game
odstřelovač	sniper
ohled stranické ohledy	partisan concerns
ohnisko zájmu	focal point of interest
olysalý	balding
opovrhovat opovrhuje sám sebou	he loathes himself
osamělé matky	single mothers

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

oškubat zákazníka	to fleece the customer
ostrý hoch	tough guy
osvědčovat	to affirm, attest
papiňák	pressure cooker
pásmo volného obchodu	free-trade zone
patetické řečnění	a pathetic tirade
paušální	across-the-board, lump-sum
platební styk	payment transactions
platit o někom totéž platí o tobě	the same goes for you
plošná lustrace	blanket screening, vetting
podít se kam se poděl?	where has he gone?
pohnutky	motivation
politickovýchovná práce	political and educational work
politický obchod	a political deal
pomíjející věci	ephemera
pomněnkové marie	(parking) meter maids
pracovní místo	job
přednosti vybrali ho jen na základě jeho předností	he was selected purely on merit
předtím dva týdny předtím	two weeks earlier

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

překrásný	gorgeous
překročit míru	to overstep the limits, bounds
přemístění	dislocation, relocation
promočený	soaking wet
prosadit se	to be effective, assert oneself
provozní zkoušky	operational testing
prozatím	to date
prubnout já to prubnu!	I'll give it a whirl!
psí známka	dog tag
rákosníci	the Vietnamese
raný tulipán	early tulip
reklama dělají to pro reklamu	this is a publicity stunt
relaxovat	to relax
reprízovat televizní program	to rerun a TV program
restrikce drakonická restrikce	draconian cutbacks
řízená exploze	controlled explosion
rodící se	nascent (part.)
rozbřesk	crack of dawn

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

rozcházet se nerozcházáme se s ním tak moc v názorech	I am not greatly at odds with him
rozčvachtaný	slushy
rozložit se	to unravel
rozmoci se rozmohlo se to	it is rampant, widespread
rozpaky na rozpacích	perplexed, at a loss
roztržka	a rift
sajrajt	a mess
setřít někoho	to dress down a person
slunečný podzim života	the golden years
šmízo	perk, perquisite
smysluplný	meaningful
soužití	cohabitation
srab	a pushover
šrotovat listiny	to shred documents
stav v dobrém stavu	in good repair, shape
štěnice	bugging device, bug
stěží	hardly, with difficulty
strana ponechat stranou	to disregard, set aside

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

styk s veřejností	public relations
sud s prachem	powder keg
tak to teda jo	that's for sure
terno	jackpot
to tu ještě nebylo!	that's a first!
třít bídu	to fall on hard times
trýznitel	tormentor
týrané děti	abused children
účelový dar	an earmarked grant
umělý argument	specious argument
únik informací	leak of information
upřesnit	to get specific, specify
užitek	advantage
vajgl	cigarette butt
vážít si velice si toho vážím	I hold it in high esteem, regard
věcný	unbiased
veřejné blaho	commonweal, the public good
větrný tok	wind current
viník	scapegoat
vlk se nažral a koza zůstala celá	to have one's cake and eat it too

**CZECH****ENGLISH**

volný pád	free fall
vrcholit jejich spor vrcholí	their dispute is coming to a head
vůl	a nerd, jerk
vyhořelé palivo	spent fuel (nucl.)
výkonnostný	efficient
vynucený tah	forced move
výsek skutečnosti	a slice of reality, life
vystužit	to reinforce
vytáčet se	to waffle
výuka postgraduální výuka	postgraduate instruction
vzpurný	rebellious
zabřednout do něčeho	to get stuck in
zahrát do autu	to sweep under the rug
zaručený	solid, guaranteed
zásadový jeho zásadová opozice	his opposition in principle
zastínit	to outshine, overshadow
zatrpklost	resentment
zatvrzelý	hard-nosed, stubborn
zavedená značka	an established brand
zbědovaný	impoverished

## CZECH

## ENGLISH

zbraňový systém

weapons system

zbrojní konverze

arms conversion, defense conversion

zbytečný

undue

zbytečný  
to je zbytečné

it's of no use

zhrzený milenec

jilted lover

zhušťování času

telescoping of time

život je pes

it's a dog-eat-dog world

zmrazení mezd

wage freeze

znít  
jak zněla otázka?

what was the question?

znovuvyužití

recycling

žonglování

juggling (n.)

# LATIN AMERICA

## Peruvian Term

The ubiquitous Spanish word "popular" figures prominently in Shining Path (SL) terminology. FBIS translators generally should render the Spanish word *popular* as "people's" to reflect the group's Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology. Some examples include:

<i>Ejército Guerrillero Popular</i>	People's Guerrilla Army (EGP)
<i>Socorro Popular del Peru</i>	People's Aid of Peru
<i>Comité Popular Abierto</i>	Open People's Committee
<i>Comité Popular Clandestino</i>	Clandestine People's Committee
<i>República Popular del Peru</i>	People's Republic of Peru

While the SL's Revolutionary Movement for the People's Defense (*Movimiento Revolucionario de Defensa del Pueblo*, MRDP) does not fit neatly in the above category, it should follow the same guideline.

With still other SL names, the translation "popular" is preferable in order to avoid confusion and awkwardness. For example: Popular Women's Movement (*Movimiento Popular Femenino*) and Popular Youth Movement (*Movimiento Juvenil Popular*).

Outside the SL context, "popular" is also often appropriate. Examples of this standardized usage would include Popular Action Party (AP), Popular Christian Party (PPC), and the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA). Other terms requiring standardization are "popular organizations" (*organizaciones populares*) and "popular classes" (*clases populares*). However, the best rendition for the term *comedores populares* seems to be "community kitchens."

FBIS Staff

## NEAR EAST / SOUTH ASIA

### Egyptian Religious Terms

In recent years Egypt has witnessed an Islamic resurgence exhibited both by a rekindling of piety among the general population and a rise in sectarian violence perpetrated by some extremist Islamic groups. The terms presented here are frequently found in Egyptian media reports on religious matters and are defined according to their usage in Egypt.

#### *al-Azhar* الأزهر

One of the main mosques in Cairo, Egypt, and the oldest continuously operating university in the world. Its name literally means "the most prominent, distinct, or luminous." Founded by the Fatimid dynasty, which ruled Egypt from the fourth to the ninth century A.D, al-Azhar is a seat of religious learning and a stronghold for the study of the Arabic language. It is widely considered today to be the principal religious university in the Islamic world. Al-Azhar University currently includes a network of modern buildings, faculties offering secular subjects, and many new establishments for Islamic education. It boasts an enrollment of 30,000 students from all over the Islamic world and spreads its influence through its students who take courses dealing with Islamic political and religious ideas.

#### *Azhari* أزهرى

A graduate of al-Azhar University, an Azhari is well versed in Islamic studies, in the Koran, the *Hadith* حديث (the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad), and the *shari'ah* الشريعة (Islamic law).

#### *imam* إمام

The leader of the prayers in a mosque. In large mosques, the imam is usually an Azhari; often he is also the preacher or *khatib* خطيب, meaning he is the one who gives the Friday sermon at the mosque after prayers.

*shaykh* شيخ

A title given as a sign of respect to men knowledgeable in religious subjects, or any elderly venerable gentleman who has earned a reputation for being religious. Sometimes it is a specific title and is translated: Shaykh al-Azhar is the Rector of al-Azhar University.

*mufti* مفتي

An official well-versed in the Koran, the *Hadith*, and the *shari'ah* (Islamic law). He is usually appointed from among the Azhari scholars and he can issue a *fatwa* فتوى, which is a formal legal opinion based on the Koran or *Hadith* and may or may not be enacted into law. He is often called upon to assist jurists to clarify and formulate a law in the *shari'ah*. In Egypt the position of "Mufti of Egypt" gives this person the unchallenged right to issue a *fatwa* whenever he deems it appropriate.

*amir* أمير

A leader of a religious group, he may be self-appointed or elected by his group. This title is derived from ancient times when the ruler, the sultan, or the king was also *amir al-mu'minin*, commander of the believers. Government officials and the media refer to a local Islamic group leader as an "*amir*," e.g., the newly arrested *amir* of the *jama'at* in the district of Imbabah, Jabir Ahmad Rayyan.

*jama'at islamiyah* الجماعات الإسلامية / *al-jama'at al-islamiyah* (sometimes transliterated *gama'ah*, etc. to reflect Egyptian pronunciation of ج )

Literally: "Islamic groups/the Islamic Groups." A general term currently used to refer to an amalgam of small, militant, extremist groups in Egypt that are challenging the regime of Husni Mubarak. Statements issued in their name through the media often imply a single organization by referring to them in the singular (*al-jama'ah al-islamiyah* الجماعة الإسلامية). The Egyptian media are inconsistent in their use of the term but also frequently refer to the groups in the singular form. English-language media sometimes use a hybrid transliteration, *Jama'at al-Islami* (ungrammatical in Arabic), further confusing the issue.

*khatib* خطيب

A public speaker. In the Islamic context, a *khatib* is the preacher who gives the sermon after the Friday prayers in a mosque. He is sometimes referred to as *wa'iz* واعظ, meaning spiritual counselor. In a mosque under the control of al-Azhar, he is appointed, he may or may not be the imam of the mosque, and he can also be an invited guest.

*zawiyah* زاوية

A small mosque or prayer room which can be erected anywhere and serve as a place of worship. According to a conservative estimate by the Awqaf Ministry (which supervises religious affairs and controls charitable endowments and estates), Egypt currently has 20,000 mosques under the ministry's supervision and 150,000 private mosques and *zawyahs*. For example, the *zawiyah* of 'Uthman Ibn-'Affan on Al-Jaza'ir street, in Cairo, consists of an apartment in the basement of a seven-story building and can hold only 50 worshippers.

Sources:

*The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, new edition. E. J. Brill, Leiden, The Netherlands, 1986.  
Cairo, *Akhir Sa'ah* 29 January 1993, and recent Egyptian press publications.

*FBIS Staff*

## What's in a Name?

*The significance of words, naming, and abbreviations is examined in the following items on Arabic and Persian.*

When one of our Persian language experts was asked for the Persian word for "terrorism," she searched for one to no avail. There was no native Persian word for "terrorism" in the dictionaries she consulted. The word used in Persian, تروریسم, is borrowed from English or French. She found it ironic that Iran, which has been at the top of the U.S. list of states sponsoring terrorism, does not have the word "terrorism" in its vocabulary.

*FBIS Staff*

## ...or in an Acronym?

There is more to some Arabic acronyms than meets the eye. Some examples are Hamas, Amal, and Fatah. Since Hamas doesn't look like an acronym, not having all letters capitalized, some people may not even realize it is an acronym. The word حماس *hamas* means "enthusiasm, zeal, fighting spirit, élan" in Arabic, but certain letters of the word in Arabic stand for حركة المقاومة الاسلامية *harakat al-muqawamah al-islamiyah* (Islamic Resistance Movement), so that the acronym is doubly meaningful (like MADD, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, in English).

Likewise, امل *amal* means "hope," but its first vowel and consonants stand for حركة افواج المقاومة الاسلامية *harakat afwaj al-muqawamah al-islamiyah* (Movement of the Islamic Resistance Detachments).

While Hamas and Amal have a double meaning, Fatah is both a forward and reverse acronym with a *quadruple* meaning, from the word فتح *fath* itself, the consonant letters read forward, and the consonants read backward, and the word formed by the consonants read backward (*hatf*):

فتح *fath* = conquest (historically, "opening" a territory for Islam)

فلسطين تَحْيَا حُرَّةً *filastin tahya hurrah* = may Palestine live free

حركة تحرير فلسطين *harakat tahrir filastin* = movement for the liberation of Palestine (Palestine Liberation Movement)

حتف *hatf* = death

One of our Arabic linguists reports that the acronym for the organization (*hatf*) was changed because of the more positive connotation of the word formed by the reverse acronym -- thus "conquest" was preferred over "death."

Some readers may wonder why Fatah is sometimes spelled *Fath*, *Fateh*, or *al-Fatah*, and so on. In some dialects, including Palestinian, this word is pronounced with a short, unstressed vowel between the "t" and the "h" (somewhere between short "e" and short "a"), while in standard Arabic there is no vowel between the last two consonants. FBIS uses the conventional spelling *Fatah* and does not use the definite article *al-*.

*J. Murgida and FBIS Staff*

## South Asian Terms

*The following list provides explanations of expressions and expansions of abbreviations relating to South Asian countries. It was developed at the United Nations Terminology and Technical Documentation Section in Geneva and is printed here with permission.*

<b>bakhu</b>	Nepalese word meaning gho [defined below]
<b>BCCL</b>	Bhutan Calcium Carbide Ltd
<b>BHU</b>	basic health unit (= dispensary)
<b>Bhutey</b>	Nepalese word for Bhutanese
<b>block</b>	an administrative unit in Bhutan larger than a village but smaller than a district
<b>Bodo</b>	a tribe in Assam
<b>BPP</b>	Bhutan People's Party
<b>CGI</b>	corrugated galvanized iron
<b>chamcha</b>	derogatory term meaning roughly 'stooge'
<b>(to) charge-sheet</b>	to file charges against
<b>chowkidar</b>	watchman
<b>co-brother</b>	one's wife's sister's husband
<b>dacoit</b>	bandit
<b>dacoity</b>	an act or acts of armed robbery
<b>DFO</b>	divisional forest officer
<b>dhana</b>	sit-in
<b>DSP</b>	deputy superintendent of police
<b>dungkhag</b>	administrative unit in Bhutan somewhat larger than a block; can be translated as subdivision; a larger district might be divided into several dungkhag whereas a smaller one would be divided into blocks

<b>dungphag</b>	subdivision officer
<b>DYT</b>	Dzongkhag Yargy Tshokchung (district development committee)
<b>dzong</b>	literally means a fort but is in fact the civil and administrative center, including local government offices, school, hospital, etc.; a kind of district headquarters (Bhutan)
<b>dzongdag</b>	district officer
<b>Dzongkha</b>	the national language of Bhutan (= Bhutanese)
<b>dzongkhag</b>	district
<b>dzongrab</b>	is roughly equivalent in rank to dungphag but works below the district officer
<b>FCB</b>	Food Corporation of Bhutan
<b>FIR</b>	first information report (lodging a complaint at a police station)
<b>gherao</b>	to surround or confine to an office and harangue, usually for some hours
<b>gho</b>	man's traditional dress
<b>GI</b>	galvanized iron
<b>goonda</b>	muscleman
<b>gup</b>	village headman (= mandal)
<b>HDI</b>	high-density polyethylene
<b>IAS</b>	Indian Administrative Service
<b>IMTRAT</b>	Indian Military Training Unit
<b>jamta</b>	woman's ornament used to keep a dress closed
<b>karbari</b>	a low-ranking village official who carries messages, informs villagers of announcements, etc.; subordinate to the mandal
<b>khalari</b>	driver's helper
<b>khanduwa</b>	a kind of locally made handgun
<b>kira</b>	woman's traditional dress
<b>kukuri</b>	curved knife broadening towards the point
<b>lakh</b>	100,000

<b>lathi</b>	<b>bamboo stick used by police</b>
<b>mandal</b>	<b>village headman</b>
<b>OC</b>	<b>officer-in-charge</b>
<b>PCA</b>	<b>Penden Cement Authority</b>
<b>PFHR</b>	<b>People's Forum for Human Rights</b>
<b>RBP</b>	<b>Royal Bhutan Police</b>
<b>satay agra</b>	<b>to court arrest</b>
<b>SLR</b>	<b>self-loading rifle</b>
<b>tola</b>	<b>unit of measure of gold and silver equal to about 11 grams</b>
<b>tshogpa</b>	<b>committee</b>
<b>zee</b>	<b>a cat's eye (precious stone)</b>

# GENERAL

## Recent BGN Decisions

*This item presents changes in foreign place names . It contains consolidated and excerpted material from recent bulletins and announcements by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN), including a provisional name list for the former Soviet Union. These provisional place names are for interim use only, and do not have the status of approved names.*

*FBIS uses BGN-approved names and spellings for place names. The spellings in the following lists are as adapted for FBIS use, and some of the information on the place names is omitted (such as geographic coordinates). Readers should consult BGN publications directly for more detailed information.*

*As a general rule, FBIS uses conventional names ( rather than the name transliterated from the vernacular) only if approved by the BGN . Exceptions are noted.*

World events, particularly in the former Soviet Union, are causing changes in names of countries, first-order administrative divisions (such as a state in the United States), and populated places. Because of the many inquiries it has recently received, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has decided to issue the *Foreign Names Information Bulletin*.

Beginning 1 January 1992, as a result of the recognition of the independence of the former Soviet republics, BGN began the romanization of non-Russian names from official national-language sources, where applicable and when available, rather than from Russian-language sources. Non-Russian names taken from Russian-language sources are annotated with an asterisk [\*]. The new name entries for some of the former Soviet republics are incomplete, since official documentation for the national language forms of the names has not yet been obtained.

### FORMER NAME

### NEW NAME

#### AZERBAIJAN

Gyandzha

Ganja

Pushkino

Bilasovar

**FORMER NAME****NEW NAME****CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Ceska Republika (Czech);  
Czech Republic (conventional)

Czech Republic (conventional);  
Ceska Republika (Czech)

Czechoslovakia (conventional short form);  
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic  
(conventional long form);  
Ceskoslovensko (Czech and Slovak short form);  
Ceska a Slovenska Federativni Republika  
(Czech long form);  
Ceska a Slovenska Federativna Republika  
(Slovak long form)

Delete

Silesia

Silesia (conventional);  
Slezsko (Czech Republic);  
Slask (Poland)

Slovenska Republika (Slovak);  
Slovak Republic (conventional)

Slovakia (conventional short form);  
Slovak Republic (conventional long  
form);  
Slovenska Republika (Slovak)

Slovensko (Slovak);  
Slovakia (conventional)

Delete

**IVORY COAST**

Ivory Coast, Republic of the (conventional);

Republique de Cote d'Ivoire (French)

Cote d'Ivoire, Republic of  
(conventional);  
Republique de Cote d'Ivoire  
(French)

**POLAND**

Silesia

Silesia (conventional);  
Slask (Poland);  
Slezsko (Czech Republic)

**SERBIA\***

Svetozarevo

Jagodina

\*Part of former Yugoslavia but not recognized as an independent political entity by the United States.

## PROVISIONAL NAMES IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Ethnic conflict in the former Soviet Union has focused media attention on the former Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics (ASSR's) and Autonomous Oblasts (AO's), which existed as second- and third-order administrative divisions in the Soviet administrative structure. Because official evidence for the new names of those former administrative divisions is not yet available, the BGN Foreign Names Committee recommends the interim use of "provisional names," which are hereby defined as "English-language names that have been found in English-language sources or derived from romanized non-English-language forms." Such "provisional names" are to be used only until names romanized from the appropriate national-language sources become available.

### FORMER NAME

### PROVISIONAL NAME

#### RUSSIA

Aginskiy Buryatskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Aga
Chukotskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Chukotka
Evenkiyskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Evenkia
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Khanti-Mansia
Komi-Permyatskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Permyakia
Koryakskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Koryakia
Nenetskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Nenetsia
Taymyrskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Taymyria
Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Ust'-Orda
Yamalo-Nenetskiy Avtonomnyy Okrug	Yamalia
Yevreyskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast'	Birobijan

#### TAJIKISTAN

Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast'	Gorno-Badakhshan
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## BEST OF NUTS

### Ёлки Палки ! -- Fiddlesticks or Fir Trees ?

*The original of this article appeared in NUTs Vol 2 No 2 1987. It is reprinted here with a few changes by the author and with the original introductory paragraph by the Editor at that time. It's an excellent example of the necessity of going beyond the dictionary meanings of words to convey the register and style, and in this case, the emotional impact of the source text.*

In September 1983 Korean airliner flight 007 strayed from its flight path and flew over Soviet military bases on Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island. The Soviets shot down the civilian airliner, killing 269 people. The U.S. accused the Soviets of committing a "wanton, calculated deliberate murder" that was "inexplicable to civilized people everywhere." To prove this charge, the US released transcripts of the fighter pilots in communication with their ground control. Because no other evidence was provided by any of the affected nations, each word uttered by the pilots came under close scrutiny. One such expression is examined by the author, illustrating a difficulty attending this text that has general significance for translators.--Ed.

Seven minutes before KAL 007 was destroyed by a Sukhoi-15 interceptor, the fighter pilot reported that he was closing on his target. A minute later he responded with uncharacteristic emotion to a command or statement from the ground:

18:20:08 Ёлки палки! Я иду, значит, у меня з.г. горит уже.

The Russian text includes the notation "upset," which is demonstrated not only by the exclamation, but also by the fact that the pilot misspoke: значит in this context means "I mean [to say]." Nevertheless, the U.S. rendered this line as:

Fiddlesticks, I'm going, that is, my Z.G. [indicator] is lit [missile warhead [sic] are already locked on].

A United Nations agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), published a variant translation that completely ignored the expletive ёлки палки! and the attendant emotion.

ICAO text: "That is, my Z.G. [indicator] is lit.

Neither official translation is felicitous, of course. Not surprisingly, several "experts" belittled the renderings, offering their own improved translations which often were no better than the first one.

At my suggestion, journalist Seymour Hersh rendered ёлки палки as "Oh, my God!" in his book *"The Target is Destroyed."* This translation elicited almost as much criticism as had "Fiddlesticks!" One Russian language "expert" objected to my translation, alleging that ёлки палки! meant "fir sticks." And indeed, if one looks up each Russian word in a dictionary, one will find that ёлки means "fir trees" and палки means "sticks." But this cannot be a sensible choice. If it were, then it would make equal sense to tell a Russian that *Darn!* is a verb meaning "to sew" and *Fudge!* is "a confection made of sugar and caramel." *Darn*, of course, is a euphemism for "damn," and ёлки палки is a euphemism for ёб твою мать. Euphemisms are polite ways of employing socially unacceptable oaths. Euphemisms are chosen because they sound like the taboo words, not because of their own meaning (except that they must be innocuous in themselves). In translating a euphemism from the source language, the translator must employ an appropriate euphemism in the target language.

Even after the translator has found an appropriate euphemism, another caveat is in order. As translators, we may realize that euphemisms translated literally sound fairly ridiculous, but in choosing an epithet that makes more sense in English, we must be careful to choose a word that has the same *emotional* content as the original. After all, some words that are perceived in one language as relatively mild are perceived as real shockers in other cultures. For example, in Russian a male homosexual may be referred to in a number of ways. The most sympathetic epithet is голубой; the forms гомосекс and педераст are reasonably neutral and acceptable in mixed company; however, жопочник will get your face slapped by any respectable woman within arm's reach.

To shed some light on the emotional range of ёлки палки for a Russian speaker, let me quote Vladimir Voinovich, the renowned satirist now emigrated to the United States:

...the words ёлки палки are used to express agitation, excitement, aggravation, or distress. There are other words for this as well, words which are often used in normal life; but pronouncing them on the radio is categorically prohibited. Even while shooting down an airliner, one must express oneself in a civilized manner. In extreme instances one can use euphemisms, that is, replace indecent words with decent ones close in meaning.

...словами «ёлки-палки» выражают обычно волнение, восхищение, досаду и беспокойство. Есть для этого и другие слова, которые часто употребляются в обычной жизни, но произносить их по радио

категорически запрещено. Даже расстреливая пассажирский самолет, следует выражаться культурно. В крайнем случае можно использовать эвфемизмы, то есть заменять слова неприличные приличными, но близкими по смыслу. [28 Sep 83 Новое русское слово]

One can't manage to choose an appropriate epithet without some sociolinguistic knowledge in these situations. The question the translator should ask himself is: "What will people say under the given circumstances in both the target and source languages?" The question becomes how best to render the emotional equivalent of ёлки палки into English, given the fact that it is 3:20 a.m. and the speaker is a fighter pilot who has probably just been told to prepare to fire on a passenger plane. In other words, what would an American pilot in the same situation say that would convey the same level of emotion? By this criterion, "Fiddlesticks!" will not suffice. Neither will "Oh shucks" or "Good grief" -- both of which were suggested by critics of the translation I suggested to Hersh. These suggestions do not suffice because it is impossible to put these expressions into the mouth of an American pilot. Personally, I think that the translation "Oh my God!" is the best translation because it conveys the emotional reaction of the pilot to what he is about to do.

Some translators might reject "Oh my God!" on the grounds that there is already a way to say "Oh my God" [Боже мой] in Russian. However, this is not -- or should not be -- the point. No one who knows Russian or Russians would ever expect a pilot to say Боже мой! But an American pilot might very well say "Oh my God!"

Some translators objected to the translation "Oh my God" because they felt it implied a moral horror in English that the Soviet pilot, they assumed, did not feel. I disagree with this interpretation. I think that under the circumstances -- a pilot in the air in the middle of the night, told to shoot down a live target that had, at the very least, fellow fliers on board -- anyone would experience just that emotion. And that emotion would be consistent with the use of Ёлки палки!

If there is a lesson here, it is this: The emotional content of an epithet is more important than the dictionary meaning; therefore, the translator would be wise to choose an epithet that conveys the appropriate emotional register.

*M. Launer  
Florida State University*

# NOTES

## **Sudan**

Please render جامعة النيلين al-*Nilayn* University (not "Two Niles University").

## **Former USSR**

For the new countries formed from the former republics of the USSR which do not use the roman alphabet (such as the Central Asian and Caucasus republics), please note that FBIS continues to use Russian-based transliteration (romanization) systems for personal names and for rendering terms in the vernacular. We will continue this practice until we have more native-language sources and greater in-house expertise in these languages to confirm native spellings and proper transliteration. In the case of place-names, FBIS will adopt native spellings or conventional renderings only as approved by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. (See "Terminology Decisions" *NUTs* Vol 7 No 3 1992 p 2 for a detailed discussion of this issue.)

## **Balkans**

For place-names in the Kosovo province of Serbia, please render names as the source does: Kosova, Prishtina, etc. when material is from an Albanian source, and Kosovo, Pristina, etc., when material is from a Serbo-Croatian source. FBIS uses the Serbo-Croatian form in headlines, whatever the source.

## **Persian Gulf**

For the disputed islands between the United Arab Emirates and Iran, please use the following guidelines:

**Tunb al-Kubra, Tunb al-Sughra** (transliterated from Arabic) if the source is Arabic.

**Tonb-e Bozorg, Tonb-e Kuchek** (transliterated from Persian) if the source is Persian.

**Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb** (and the **Tunbs**, etc.) if the source is neither Arabic nor Persian, or leave as is, if the source is English.

### **Islamic Holiday**

The Islamic holiday عيد الفطر , which is the first day of the month after Ramadan, when the month-long fast is broken, should be rendered **'Id al-Fitr**, even if the source is Persian or Dari.

### **Nicaragua**

The acronym **UNO** should be expanded as **National Opposition Union**. "United Nicaraguan Opposition," which is the entry in the 7 July 1992 *Reference Aid: Latin America Abbreviations and Acronyms*, is incorrect.

The terms **Recontras** and **Recompas** (former Contras who have taken up arms and former EPS soldiers who have taken up arms, respectively) no longer need to be expanded or explained in FBIS publications.

## **FBIS STANDARDIZATION DECISIONS**

### **U.N. Secretary-General**

FBIS transliterates the U.N. Secretary-General's name as follows:

**Butrus Butrus-Ghali**

This is in accordance with our transliteration system for Arabic and to indicate that his surname (family name) is *Butrus-Ghali* (not just *Ghali*).

### **Cote d'Ivoire**

The country name Ivory Coast officially has been changed to **Cote d'Ivoire**. (See "Recent BGN Decisions," this issue, for details.)

### **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

The conventional spelling for *Bosna i Hercegovina*, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, (with a **z** in place of the **c**) should be used in FBIS publications. A **hyphen** may be used in place of the word "and" -- **Bosnia-Herzegovina** -- and the abbreviation **B-H** is permissible in headlines. (This corrects the conventional spelling given in *NUTs* Vol 7 No 4 1992, p 29.)

### **Kazakhstan**

The name of Kazakhstan's capital city has been changed from *Alma-Ata* (based on Russian spelling) to **Almaty** (based on Kazakh spelling).

### **Arabic**

The Arabic word شيخ , whether used as a common noun, a title, or a personal name, is transliterated *shaykh*. This is an exception to our rule of using the conventional English spelling found in the English-English dictionary.

### **Algeria**

The Algerian council المجلس الاعلى للدولة / *Haut Comité d'État* should be translated **Higher State Council**. Its acronym is **HCE**.

## **NEW FBIS REFERENCE AIDS**

*The following reference aid has been published by FBIS since the last issue of No Uncertain Terms:*

*West Europe Reference Aid: Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Special Terms in the Press of Italy* JPRS-WER-93-001 20 April 1993

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Please help us to update our listings of dictionaries and reference works for the next "dictionary issue" of *No Uncertain Terms* by filling out this questionnaire.

We are interested in your suggestions for additions to our annual listing of monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual dictionaries and any other reference works which you find useful in translation work. Also, we would like your comments on or corrections to entries in last year's dictionary issue (Vol 7 No 5/6 1992).

Works in the dictionary issue should be those which are **essential** for a translator in a specific language pair and subject area -- this is not intended to be an exhaustive listing of all available works.

*Thank-you for taking the time to help us improve the dictionary issue.*

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